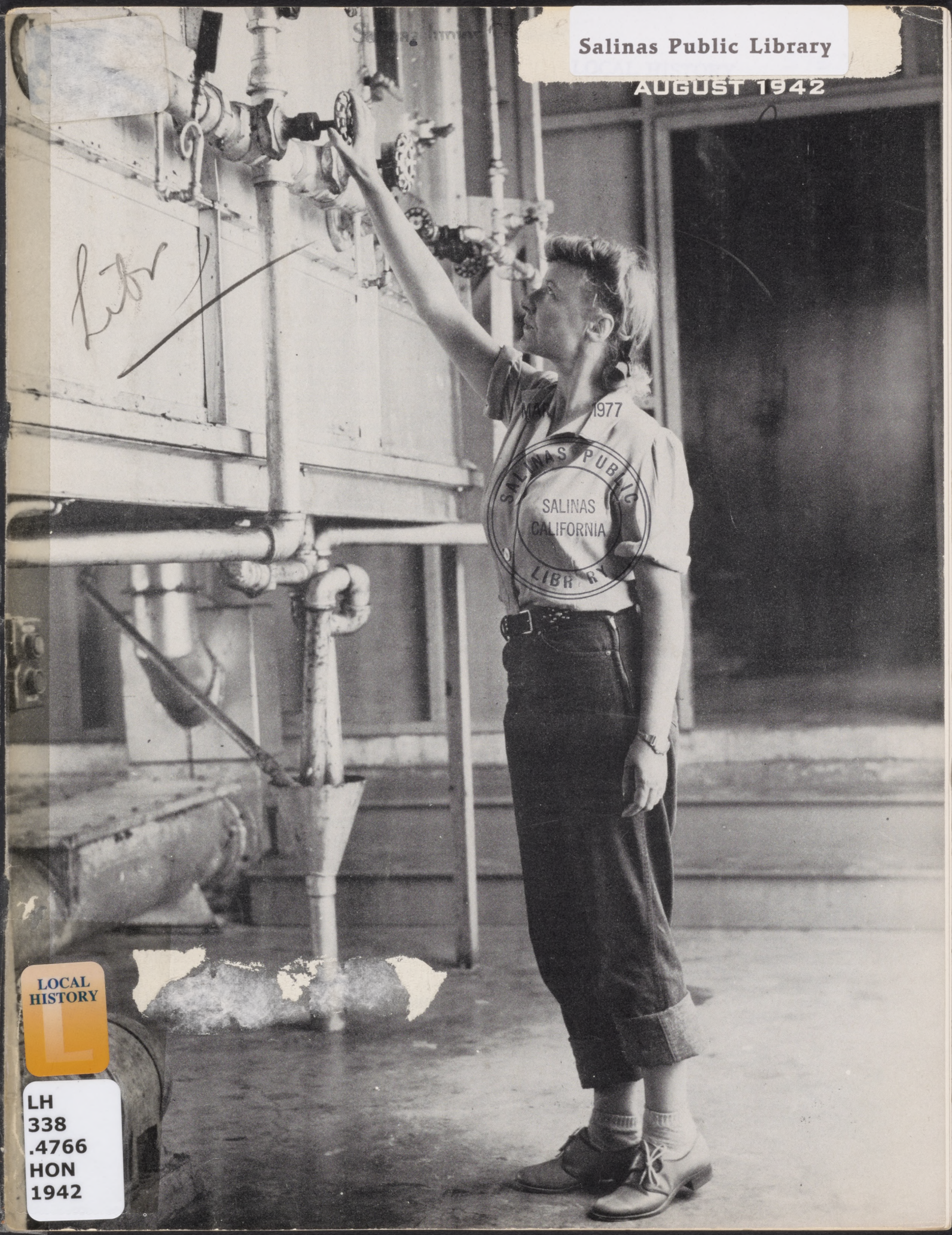
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# HONEY DEW NEWS

Published monthly by and for employees of the

SPRECKELS SUGAR COMPANY



OUR ENDEAVOR is to print information of likely value to members of the Spreckels organization so that we may better and more quickly learn from each other and about each other...to promote individual enthusiasm for doing better things in a better way with the firm belief that real merit cannot for long go unrewarded.

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Photographs: B. O. Bauer, L. E. Melton, Mrs. Louise Bullene, H. Daeschner, W. C. Johnson, John A. Rosekrans, Southern Pacific Photo.

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## This Month's Cover Picture

Mrs. M. V. Brolliar, of Factory 3, Woodland, operates the sugar classifier, which grades the sugar to size. Photograph by R. R. Grunsky.

## EMPLOYEES BUY WAR BONDS

From the chart on Page 25, it appears that the percentage of employees who are buying war bonds by payroll deduction is lower at some units than it was at the end of June. This is not entirely a discouraging situation, but rather one which bears some explanation.

For example, the Woodland Plant had 100% participation in the payroll allotment plan on June 30th and was awarded the Honor Banner. At that time there were about 140 employees at Factory 3, all of whom were purchasing bonds through the allotment plan. Then during the month of July some 50 new employees came into the plant for campaign work. We are proud to say that most of these immediately joined the war bond payroll deduction group, and the others have expressed their intention of doing so. However, there are still a few who have not yet signed up, and this naturally prevents Woodland from maintaining its previous 100% record.

This explanation may also be applied to the Spreckels and Manteca Plants and the Sacramento Office, all of which have acquired many new employees for the campaign. At Spreckels there were 348 employees on June 30th as compared to 524 on July 31st, with a resultant 12% decrease in the number participating in the payroll allotment plan. Manteca and Sacramento likewise increased their number of employees by approximately 50% and the participation in the deduction plan dropped about 40%.

These figures are all taken from the July 31st records, and since that date many of the campaign employees have sent in their signed deduction cards. Now that the campaign season has begun, the number of employees on each beet plant payroll should be more or less stabilized for the next few months, and we hope and believe that the August 31st percentages will show a decided upswing.

Most of the Southern units showed some increase in their percentages, Hotel San Diego jumping from 32% to 49%. The San Francisco Office went up to 65% from 56% on June 30th.

Only three Honor Banners have been awarded to date. There is one ready and waiting for every unit in the company.

Salinas Junior College Library

# The Goal of Accounting

By

B. E. Brown,
Office Superintendent, Sacramento.



B. E. Brown

To many of you who are not employed in the accounting departments, accounting is some mysterious activity, perhaps somewhat akin to "black magic". You probably visualize the accounting department accumulating and sorting myriads of figures, recording them in large books in some mysterious order and preparing long voluminous reports without considering or thinking about our objective or goal.

Every business enterprise regardless of how large or small has its accounting department; in fact many of you in your own private lives keep records accounting for your earnings and expenditures. Yours is doubtlessly a very simplified method or system of accounting. However, it was from a similar very simple form of accounting practice that through years of development have come all of the present day complex intricate procedures utilized by even the largest of corporations.

Then the question is raised, why, what are we attempting to accomplish in all these accounting departments large and small, in little business and big business, what is accounting's goal? If you are keeping records of your own personal affairs, you probably are doing it in order that you may know at the end of the year how much you earned, how much your expenditures were, and how much you have been able to save.

Try to visualize a farmer, say one who is growing beets and perhaps one or more other crops. He keeps some sort of an accounting record of his earnings and expenses, and if he is farming more than one crop, he probably keeps the records of each crop separate. He does this so he may know how profitable each crop has been. In other words he can determine from his accounting records how much he has profited from his various crops. At this stage of progress he may decide that knowing how much he has profited isn't sufficient, he wants to know why this or that crop was not more profitable. So he goes back over his accounting records and reviews his expenses, segregating them by types, trying to determine where and why his expense was too large. If he has segregated his expenses as they were paid, his task of review and analysis is much easier and more quickly accomplished and with a greater degree of accuracy.

And so it is with your Company. The accounting department records the numerous activities of the company in considerable detail. It has on record the original cost of building its factories, of the machinery and equipment in those factories. It keeps a complete record of the purchase of beets from the growers, of the various supplies used in the production of our Honey Dew Sugar, of the labor costs manufacturing, and so on down the line through the distribution and sale of our sugar.

The difference between accounting for an individual, or the farmer, and the Company, is principally size. The Company's business is quite complex and requires the accumulation and segregation of a huge quantity of figures. To handle such a volume of figures requires a rather large staff. Naturally, to enable a large staff to handle so many figures uniformly and intelligently, certain rules of procedure are necessary. It is probably these rules of procedure that so mystify the average person. But the goal of accounting is essentially the same wherever you find it and that summarized might be expressed this way; to know how profitable the past has been and why, how are we progressing now, and what can we do in the future to make our business more profitable.

* * * *

# FACTORY NO. 1 - SPRECKELS



Geo. P. Wright

Geo. P. Wright, who was District Manager at Sacramento, has been transferred to Spreckels to be District Manager for that area.

This is a newly created position which includes the direction of the harvest program for the Company as a whole.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright will make their home in Spreckels as soon as a house is available for them.

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The foremen held their annual pre-campaign dinner at Hotel San Carlos on July 17th. W. K. Gray, Chief Engineer, of San Francisco was the principal speaker, his topic being "Priorities".

\- - -

Al Bowden spent his vacation at Tuolumne Meadows in the upper Yosemite Valley.

L. H. Barter vacationed in San Francisco and vicinity.

G. E. Barker, at Nampa, Idaho, is helping build a new factory for the Amalgamated Sugar Company, which will be ready for operation the latter part of September. Jerry writes that he expects to visit his Spreckels friends at Christmas time.

The Ralph Boyds recently celebrated their twenty-second wedding anniversary.

Wm. H. Krafft, Woodland Office Superintendent, called on Spreckels friends during his vacation.

The Resident Manager's office has been papered and painted by Harry Nash and Leo Schlyter, and Venetian blinds have been installed.

Emile Nogues, of Los Angeles, was among the many visitors at the 49'er Camp on the Fourth of July.

Walter Enochs is in Panama on a seaplane tender, where he is getting plenty of fishing and swimming.

Geo. T. Scott, of Salem, Oregon, was in town recently greeting old acquaintances.

Miss Gladys Spillum and Staff Sergeant W. E. Golick were married by Chaplain Kirtley in the Chapel at Camp San Luis Obispo, on August 2nd. They were attended by Miss Kay Shedden and Pvt. J. M. Doyle. Following the honeymoon, Mrs. Golick will reside in Spreckels while her husband is in the Service.

Sympathy is extended to Ben Day, whose father died recently.

William E. Barksdale enlisted for service in the U. S. Navy.

Among those who are experiencing their first campaign at Spreckels, are: Laboratory - Josephine Emlay, Marjorie Force, Jean Emberson, Barbara Lamb, Frances Luck, Mary Miller, Anne Malcolm, Barbara Malcolm, Beverly Rowe, Shirley Scott, Mary Stirling, Evelyn Reeves, Margaret Thoman, Margaret Werner, Joan Woodward, Elise Bartenstein, Mrs. Caryl Van Briggle.

Knife Filers - Mrs. Ben Day, Mrs. J. Frew, Mrs. C. F. McVay, and Elva Grantham.

Factory Office - Roene Resch.

Main Office - Mrs. Florence Carter, Mrs. Marjorie Buwalda, Mrs. Everil Kludt, Mrs. Violet Mannix, and Marilyn Brown, Messenger.

Sugar Room - Mrs. Pearl Oelzen, Mrs. Martha Carriger, Mrs. Lois Williams.

The bag makers for this campaign are: Mrs. Clara Baber, Mrs. Jane Crumm, Mrs. Gladys Lovelady, Mrs. Yvonne Grant, Mrs. Ann Schultz, Mrs. Gladys Golick, Mrs. Margaret Lee, Mrs. Julia Head, Mrs. Alberta King, Mrs. Mary Moser, Helen Freitas, Jean Carter, Lupie Candelario, Margaret Carston, Beva Lawrence, Marie Godtfredsen, Trinidad Castellanos, Lucille Shannon, Rosalie Vezzola, Rena Vezzola, Esther Quintero, Mary Vear, Aurora Vargas, and Kate Christensen.



Postmaster W. S. Young and H. C. Pontious in their Victory garden.

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# FACTORY NO. 2 - MANTECA



Marion Neal

Strange as it may seem, the walls of the Manteca Office building didn't crumble, the roof stayed in its proper place, and work went on about as usual when Miss Marion Neal, daughter of our Roy, the first woman to be employed in the office since the plant began operations in 1918, reported for work on June 24th. Shortly after Miss Neal's advent into the heretofore realm of men, Mrs. Clara Belle Talbert joined the office force and we males must admit that both women are handling their work in a very capable manner.

Other additions to the office are Milton Schell, as Superintendent's Clerk, and Ben Rough, who has taken over the duties of cashier since Adolph Weber resigned to take a position with the Franzia Bros. Winery.

- - -

Truman Hedges, former Beet End Foreman at Factory 2, and now in the Navy stationed on the East coast, spent several days in Manteca visiting relatives and friends.

- - -

Ted Gaines, instructor in the Army Air Corps, called at the plant recently and told of a few of his experiences as a flyer. He also mentioned that Don Douglas was stationed at the same field training to be a pilot.

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Glen Rogers and Hobart Clark left Manteca during July to take the required physical examination for Army Service.

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Mr. and Mrs. B. Bauer spent several days sympathizing with each other on their misfortune of each contracting a severe case of mumps. Both have recovered and Burt is back at his work in the laboratory.

Dave Westwood received word that his nephew, Nelson, sustained an injury to his right hand while doing construction work in Hawaii. A few days later, Mrs. Bill Talbert received word from her husband, also employed in Hawaii, that he was in the hospital with a broken foot. Both men were employed at Manteca during previous years.



"Dutch" Schadeck receiving sympathy from F. Schlumbohm, L. Costa and Jack Arnold after encounter with bee.

- - -

Mrs. Beulah Clark and Mrs. E. M. Horn reported for work on August 3rd, at the knife station to learn the mysteries of filing knives.

- - -

The Manteca Club House, which in the past resounded to the sound of star boarders indulging in penny ante poker and pinochle, has been renovated and equipped to furnish women workers with locker and rest room facilities. Mrs. Neva Summers was employed to assist and advise in preparing the Club House for this purpose and her assistance has been greatly appreciated.

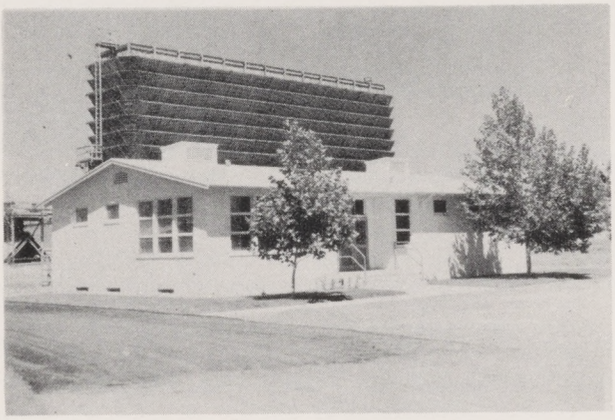


The Women's Building

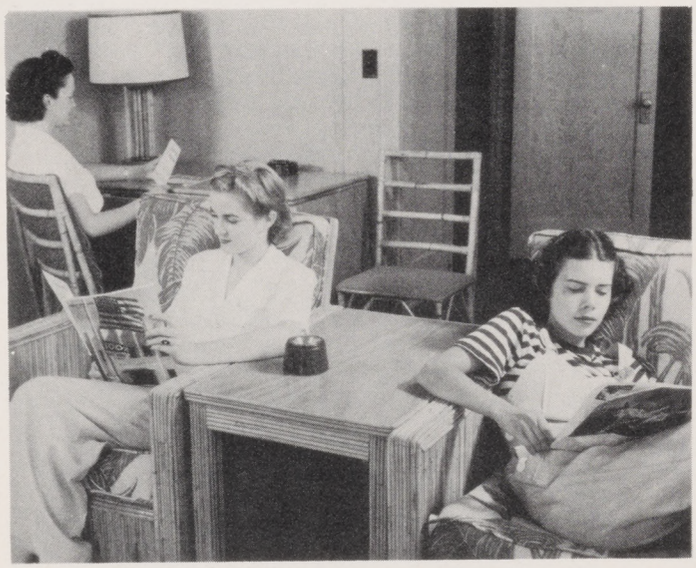
# FACTORY NO. 3 - WOODLAND

After several false starts, campaign officially got under way Tuesday, August 4th. Beets are coming in very slowly, and it is expected that we will operate at about half capacity for several days.

The armed forces have called rather often and heavy at Factory #3 since we last went to press. Andy Moller, Ronnie Bruce, Bill Geisick, Waldo Waterman, A. A. Thiers, Tommy Vacca, and Sam Curtess have joined the Army. Robert Fisher enlisted in the Air Corps. Mart Phipps and Charles Brooks enlisted in the Marines. The number of Factory 3 employees now in the service of Uncle Sam is rapidly approaching 100.



The Women's Building is supervised by Miss Jane Fisher. She is assisted by Mrs. Mary Nelson and Mrs. Mamie Woodward.



Mary Jeanne Gilhooly, Betty Ann Brown, and Carol Peart relaxing during lunch hour in the women's lounge.

The Industrial Production Committee at Factory 3 has been organized with the following as members: W. A. Sackett, Geo. Knott and W. K. Whitehead representing the Union, and W. W. Conner, J. F. Harrigan, Fred Center, W. L. Meikle, C. C. Dorough and F. H. Whelan.

Sub-Committees have been appointed and are actively engaged in several problems. With respect to the Industrial Production Committee, "Bill" Conner says, "If we are to win this war, it is absolutely necessary that industrial production be maintained at the highest possible efficiency. It is not a matter of costs and profits, but a matter of lives to be saved. Many of our former fellow employees are in the armed services and certainly we wish to do our part in giving them a 'fighting chance' to protect themselves as well as to protect us."

The Annual Foreman's Dinner was held at Hotel Woodland. It was an enjoyable gathering and some interesting remarks were made by Messrs. W. J. Resch, J. E. Coke, W. K. Gray, P. W. Alston, P. B. Caster, W. W. Conner and R. R. Grunsky.

The Ralph Berrys are now the proud parents of a bouncing 8 lb. 3 oz. baby boy. When he was born, he was the largest boy in the hospital by 3 ounces, according to Ralph.

Misses Georgene Hollingsworth and Ruth Moedinger are just two of the girls now that we have about 50 women working at Factory 3.

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Misses Peart, Brown and Gilhooly putting on finishing touches in the locker room before going home.



# SACRAMENTO DISTRICT

Geo. P. Wright, on the eve of his transfer to the Salinas District, was honored at a dinner given at the Senator Hotel, by the men of the Agricultural Department of the Sacramento District.

Hugh Melvin, who succeeds Mr. Wright as District Manager of the Sacramento District, acted as toastmaster. In announcing the transfer of Mr. Wright, J. E. Coke paid tribute to him as a man of many friends and as one well-qualified to do the special work required in the Salinas Valley at this time.

On behalf of those present, Mr. Melvin presented Mr. Wright with a diamond ring. "G. P.", as he is known to his co-workers, responded with remarks of appreciation and told of his pleasant association with the men of the Sacramento District.

Several of those present arose to express their affection for "G. P." as a man, and their regret at losing him as a "boss". Before the evening ended, the problems of the approaching beet harvest were discussed.

Among those in attendance to honor Mr. Wright, were: J. E. Coke, Hugh F. Melvin, Ward C. Waterman, Dick Jones, Ed Schwing, A. L. Knudsen, Gus Bowman, Lawrence Richardson, H. T. Carlson, Bob Merchant, John Larsen, Chas. Patrie, Harry Venning, Dan Burr, Phin Rezner, Guy Manuel, Al Kaas, Ben Marcum, Bob Brownscombe, Gail Zellinger, Jack Hills, Roy McKenzie, Bert Brown, Mel Greenberg, Geo. Speer, Julian Greene, and Alexis Higgins.

## Gossip Column

By Julia Perisich

K. A. Kincade, J. E. Coke, O. H. Dersheimer, Dr. E. G. Roberts, F. Kaehler, of San Francisco; W. J. Resch and R. R. Grunsky of Spreckels; and W. H. Krafft of Woodland, were recent visitors.

Vacationists: P. T. Rezner spent a few days in Palo Alto, where he visited Mr. S. E. Miller, our former Resident Manager. Mr. Miller is feeling fine and wants to be remembered to all. The W. B. Marcums spent one week at Silver Lake fishing and sleeping. Mr. Marcum caught an 18" trout on the line and woke up just in time to pull him in. A. V. Higgins and family spent a few days in San Francisco and vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Greenberg have just returned from a two weeks vacation spent in San Francisco and Santa Cruz. Mr. Speer left for a weeks vacation somewhere in the mountains.

Seen at Cardinal Field lately enjoying a baseball game between Sacramento and Oakland were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh F. Melvin and son.

Our First Aid class for the building passed examinations 100%. A party is being planned to celebrate the event in the form of a dinner and entertainment. Continuation of advance First Aid is proving very beneficial.

The Sacramento Office did itself proud in the old rubber campaign. Everything made of rubber that was obsolete was donated and some very interesting things were contributed.

Happy birthday to you: B. E. Brown, J. C. Greene, Georgine Klaudt, A. V. Higgins, and A. H. Kaas.

The girls of the Sacramento Office were the luncheon guests of Mr. G. P. Wright at the El Rancho on July 17th.

Frances Peck tells us that her father enlisted recently in the U. S. Army, and will be leaving for camp soon.

The newest addition to the Agricultural Staff is Wynne Rowlands. Also, the Accounting Department has been making preparations for the 1942 harvest, and the recent additions are Mrs. Marie A. White, clerk; Mrs. Viola M. Dusa, bookkeeping machine operator; and Gerald B. Sweet, Laboratory Clerk.

96% of the Sacramento Office and Agricultural Department is subscribing to the U. S. War Bonds.

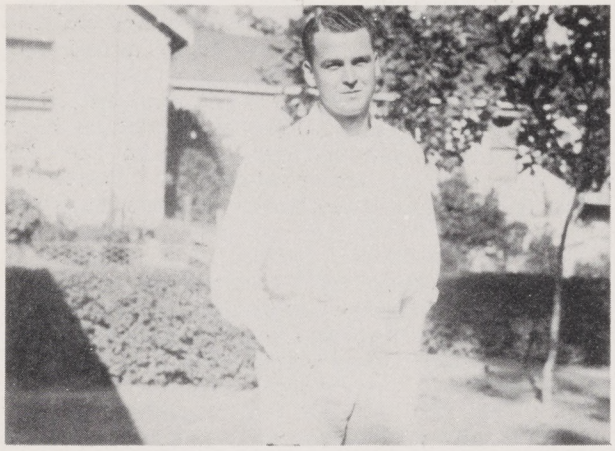
Our deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Chester Eveland and family, of Spreckels, on the recent death of Mr. Eveland.

During the recent hot spell the two 30" fans are going full blast in the office. We certainly enjoy them, especially when the mercury registers 100 degrees or more.

Bob Schwing, son of E. A. Schwing, has entered the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn. He graduated from the University of California on May 13, 1942, and on the same day entered a competitive examination for the Coast Guard Academy, ranking 88th in the 2500 that took the examination.

Bob was employed at Factory 2 during the summers of 1938 and 1939, and during the summer of 1941 by the W. P. Fuller Paint Company in South San Francisco. Bob appreciates the excellent training that he received at Factory 2 and sends his regards to his former co-workers.

# No. 2 PINE STREET



E. C. Charleston (picture above), has been commissioned a Lieutenant, j.g. in the U. S. Navy.

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S. Fletcher Dutton has been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Air Corps and has entered Officers' Training School at Miami Beach, Florida.

\- - -

Although only 46 years old, Mr. Harry E. Ross celebrated his 30th anniversary with the Spreckels Companies on July 15th. He claims to be the youngest man in the Company with this record of service. The photographs below show him at the time he began his career in 1912, as a bell boy for the A. B. Spreckels' Monarch Oil Company, and as he looks today. He is now Distribution Manager for Western Sugar Refinery and Spreckels Sugar Company.



John A. Rosekrans, director, is photographed as he leaves his office.





# THE PAN SHEET

Spreckels, California
August 1, 1942

Dear Reader:

Bob MacRossie had an idea that a 49'er Camp on the 4th of July, sponsored by the Spreckels Recreation Club, would be the means of raising money for the Army and Navy Relief, and forthwith he was made the General Chairman.

A camp site at the foot of 1st Street was discovered by Hilmar Earl, and a better one could not have been found on such short notice. The camp sprang up over night and the crowd that gathered on the 4th was equally surprising. It all happened so quickly that only Hilmar and Ed Mitchell had time to hunt in their old trunks for appropriate costumes, and they found honeys. If the celebration is repeated next year, the boys will grow whiskers, weeks in advance, and everyone will don 49'er garb.

The Trading Post, or bank, was run by George Ulricksen and Peter Haag. Here legal tender was exchanged for stage money, which was good any place in the camp.

Virgil Wallace and Ed Quist had charge of the barbecue, Frank Coleman served the beans, while Louis Ferreira and John Nickenig sold soft drinks. Good sportsmanship was evidenced by Mrs. Harsha, "Pat", who spent her holiday cooking hot dogs. You'd think after working at the lunch room during the week, she'd like a change. "Miss Rose," she said, "they've all given me such splendid support, that this is the least I can do for them."

At the corner of the Recreation Building was "The Last Chance Saloon", where beer was dispensed from kegs with modern taps - one press and the glass was filled with clear amber nectar topped with luscious foam. One glass called for another, then another, ad infinitum. Among the bartenders were Wm. Hedges, Wm. Simon, Claus Spreckels, Jack Goodrick, Wm. Rhyner, Ross Riley, Carl Beeman and Gus Sonniksen.

There was entertainment for all tastes, including wrestling matches (that of Mann Reifschneider and Harvey Williams was a thriller), Bingo, Roulette, Seven-and-a-half, Dog Show, and an exhibition of strength.

A feature of the day was the Beer Garden Vaudeville and the sign advertising the show was made by our artist Walter Thompson. Appropriately enough, the orchestra composed of Harry Warren, Nat Garbini, and Jimmie Tetrick played "The Beer Barrel Polka" for the opening number. These boys can play and I'm surprised that the talent scouts haven't discovered them. They played all the accompaniments for the show as well as for the dancing in the evening.

Hilmar Earl, as master of ceremonies, fittingly introduced each act.

Fred Lacey, our popular Baseball player, wearing a three days' growth of whiskers trimmed in a fancy design, was the partner in a dialogue with Pete Freitas, who gave a good characterization of a happy little Mexican with a singing jag.

Mrs. Barney Freire sang and looked beautiful in her white Spanish costume with its mantilla and red fan. Her daughter, Lorraine, in a hula outfit, sang and danced to the music of "Down on Ami Ami Oni Oni Isle".

Johnny Collins did a blackface act in which he convinced the audience that he didn't care to make any easy money, no suh!, and Bill Tetrick in his inimitable style told a number of local hit jokes.

The Midget Quartet, composed of W. C. Johnson, bass, W. Rhyner, tenor, Mrs. Rhyner and Mrs. Freire, sang a group of songs, with the audience joining in on "Deep in the Heart of Texas". The gesturing hands, a part of the act, belonged to Mrs. Johnson, Camille Johnson, Elaine Freire and me.

Then there was Otis Pumphrey, the boy from Arkansas, wearing loose trousers held up by a strip of red cloth, who told humorous stories of life on the farm, finishing with a mighty clever dance. I wonder, too, that the talent scouts haven't found Otis.

Patricia Martinez led the audience in singing "God Bless America".

Typical of the shows of the Gold Rush Days, the setting was crude and most of the audience had to stand, but like true pioneers, no one complained.

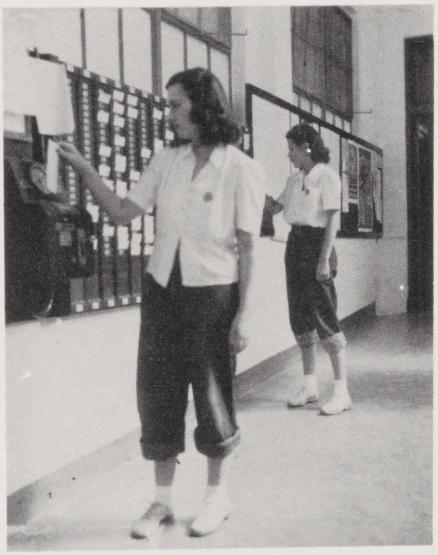
"Lefty" Gustaveson, the stage carpenter, showed his versatility by taking charge of a gambling table. Of course it wasn't real gambling with that kind of money - besides it isn't allowed in Spreckels - but the players enjoyed the make-believe.

There is more to tell, but I must stop. Bob MacRossie and those who worked with him deserve much praise, and the Army and Navy Relief Funds received generous contributions.

Sincerely yours,
Rose Rhyner

# SAFETY SECTION

By R. R. Grunsky



Iva Bell Randolph and Naomi Vienna punch their time cards at Factory 3.

## WOMEN AND SAFETY

The 1942 Campaign finds many of the boys stepping around with cleaner shirts and cleaner faces due to the advent of the pretty girls who now decorate many of the Departments in our Plants. The Safety Department offers them a hearty welcome and requests that they become members of our safety-minded club and give some of the old-timers a hand in preventing personal injuries.

The statistics from other companies who are using women for the first time, show that the women are, as a rule, more conscious than men in the same operations.

Accident statistics have tended to go down instead of rise in industries which have been forced to replace men with women. Women are less inclined to rush into jobs with which they are not fully acquainted and so avoid many pit falls and hazards that come to many new employees who attempt work without receiving complete instructions or inquiring and getting all information necessary to accomplish the job.

The following safety rules and suggestions in regard to women's wearing apparel have been discussed by the Safety Committee. They are listed so that complete information may be had by everyone and so prevent any injury occurring through ignorance of the Safety Rules:

(1) No dresses shall be worn in the mill.

(2) Only low-heeled shoes without open toes are to be worn by women working in factory operations.

(3) All women working in the factory shall provide themselves with a hair-net or other suitable hair covering to prevent their hair from being attracted by static electricity and drawn into moving machinery.

(4) Aprons or other loose clothing is a definite hazard where women are required to work around machinery and should not be worn.

(5) Finger rings, bracelets and other costume jewelry must be removed before going to work in factory operations.

## COMPANY ENTERS SAFETY CONTEST

The Food Section of the National Safety Council of which the Company is a member, has inaugurated a Safety Contest among the Plants in this Division.

Spreckels, Manteca and Woodland have all been entered individually in this Safety Contest and we are competing against sugar refineries, canneries and other seasonal manufacturers.

Each month, our records will be sent to the National Safety Council and it will announce the standings as soon as statistics are compiled.

The contest started July 1, 1942 and will end the 30th of June, 1943.

I am certain that each and everyone will be anxious to do their part in making Spreckels a leader in safety.

Since the contest started, lost-time injuries have occurred to the following employees:

SPRECKELS - R. Santiago, George Richmond, G. E. Rawson, Gus Johnson, A. Saenz.

MANTECA - None

WOODLAND - G. G. Findley, E. H. Blickle, R. M. Smothermon, R. B. Foster.

\- - -

Safety Contest Standings between the three Plants as of the end of June were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manteca | - | 100 |
| Spreckels | - | 94 |
| Woodland | - | 80 |



The women's building at Spreckels, California.

# WOMEN'S BUILDING

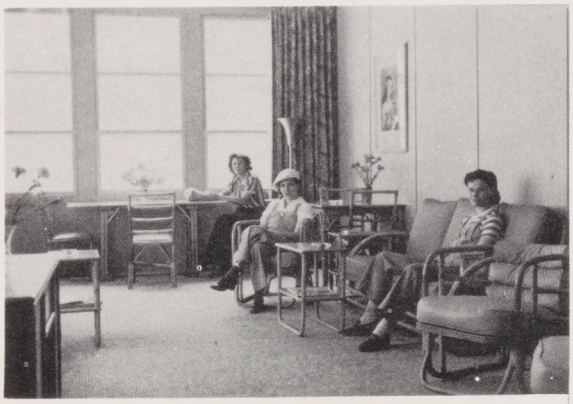
The Women's Building at Spreckels is situated west of the Main Building near the settling ponds. A beholder's frame of mind becomes immediately pleasant when looking upon the lawn and shrubbery around the building, with the cool pond waters nearby.

Every convenience has been provided for the woman worker, including showers, toilets, wash basins, lockers, mirrors, and a very complete rest room. Particularly attractive is the women's lounge with its rattan furniture upholstered in green, red and tan leatherette. The window drapes combine a bamboo design with tones of red and green, which are repeated in the two lovely framed pictures on the wall. For her diversion during the lunch period, there is a radio, and copies of late magazines.

The time clocks used by the women workers are in this building, and here too is the bulletin board where notices for their information are posted.

A feature of the building, which indicates that nothing has been overlooked for the woman's comfort and protection, is the use of squares of luminous paint, which in case of a blackout will serve as guides. Also, in case a woman worker becomes ill while on duty, there is a quiet bedroom for her use.

Mrs. Helen Brawner, formerly of Parkfield, is head matron at Spreckels, and her assistants are Mrs. Harry Warren and Mrs. Pearl Freeman.



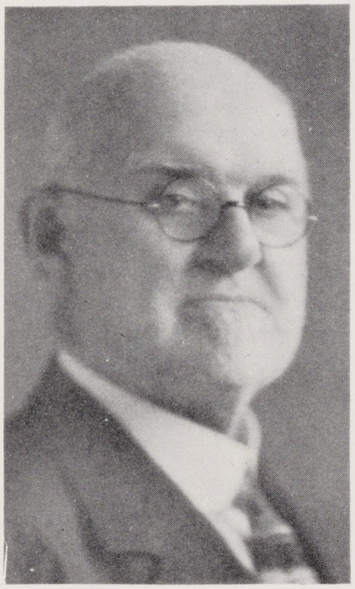
Mary Bird, La Rae Frew and Jean Enochs in the Women's Lounge.



Mrs. Frew eats her lunch in pleasant surroundings.

# WILLIAM COCHRAN WATERS

## By Chas. L. Pioda



W. C. Waters

William Cochran Waters, builder and General Manager of the Western Beet Sugar Company's factory at Watsonville, California, and the first man to hold that position with the Spreckels Sugar Company, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1850.

At the age of five, he was brought across the plains to California in an ox cart by his parents, George and Lydia Waters. Twenty years later, his mother wrote an account of their eventful trip, which was published in Vol. VI No. 2 of the Quarterly Publication of The Society of California Pioneers, June, 1929. The following note accompanied the manuscript:

"My dear Cochran: I wish you would keep this account of our crossing the plains until the year 1900. It will then be amusing to read of things many years past and forgotten. In these dull times it has taken me back to some pleasant scenes. You will always remember the black horses.

Your Mother,
Lydia Waters."

After reading his mother's story of the dangers and trials that surrounded them while en route, it is realized that the force of character for which he was noted came as a heritage from his mother and that he must have been truly a chip off the old block.

As a boy, he was sent to Nova Scotia to attend school and after graduation, returned to California and started working with the Risdon Iron Works in San Francisco.

He attended the Centennial Exposition in 1876 and while on that trip married Harriet Halstead DeVeber in Nova Scotia.

On his return to California, he was employed in the mines at Gold Hill, Nevada, then again at the Risdon Iron Works, and was sent to Hawaii for about a year. It was on this trip, as he said, that he learned to drink warm water as readily as cold, for no cold water was available on the boats on which he worked.

Returning to San Francisco in the early 80's he became assistant to Chas. Watson, then Chief Engineer of the Western Sugar Refining Company. His work at Hawaii and at the Western came under the observation of Mr. Claus Spreckels and when in 1887 it was decided to build a beet sugar factory at Watsonville, he was selected by Mr. Spreckels to engineer and build the plant and became its General Manager. Upon Mr. Watson's death in 1891, Mr. Waters took over the duties of Chief Engineer of the Refinery, as well.

In 1896, when Mr. Spreckels decided to build the Spreckels factory, Mr. Waters, as the first General Manager of the Spreckels Sugar Company, designed, constructed and, beginning 1899, operated that factory until his retirement in 1904.

There were two children, a son, Louis, who died shortly after Mr. Waters' retirement, and a daughter, Olive, who is married and lives in San Francisco.

Mr. Waters died in 1929 at the age of 79 years.



Harriet Halstead DeVeber and William Cochran Waters at the time of their marriage in 1876.

The writer's first meeting with Mr. Waters was in the fall of 1887, while surveys were being made at the site of the Watsonville factory. For some reason the magnetic needle of the transit behaved in a very erratic manner. The cause was found to be a large tin map case carried by a heavy set bearded man, near the instrument. Without standing on ceremony, he was asked to get the hell out of there. With a laugh (and he had a fine laugh) he said, "You saw it. I say, I say, you noticed it", and that was the beginning of a warm personal friendship that lasted until his death.

His custom of repeating the words "I say" twice when talking to a person was proverbial. It probably grew out of the wish to gain time for brief consideration of a question before answering. When asked such a question, the reply would sometimes take this form, "I say, I say , I say, no," or yes as the case might be.

When Joe Chaney the boss carpenter at the time of building the Spreckels factory told him he wanted to quit, the reply was

"I say, I say, Chaney, the world is wide, I say, I say, the world is wide," and that was that.

It was always believed that he was a spiritualist. Mr. Schierholtz, who was Chief Draftsman when Spreckels was built and who knew Mr. Waters earlier in life, said that when working in the drawing room together in the evening, he would occasionally hear Mr. Waters apparently talking to himself, but he would finally say, "Go away, don't bother me", indicating that he might be communing with such astral visitors.

Of the work he left behind, there is nothing spiritual. He was an able engineer, an original thinker and a man of immediate decision as to the way work should be done. His instructions were illustrated on the wall of the nearest building shed or other surface with a piece of boilermaker's chalk, with the well-remembered statement, "I say, I say, Charlie, we'll do it this way", and that's the way it was done.

On one occasion when the writer and Chaney had erected concrete forms for a complicated job during Mr. Waters' absence and were complacently awaiting his approval before concrete pouring began, when he saw it, out came the chalk, the sketch was made with the "do it this way" remark and furthermore "I say, I say, now you'll have the pleasure of tearing it all out!"

Many are the anecdotes about Mr. Waters and his peculiarities. When he came back from San Francisco in a bad humor, Joe Kavanaugh, the concrete foreman, would say, "Charlie, have you seen the Old Man today? Look out for him his beard is sticking out straight in front and he's touchy, Charlie, touchy as a sore behind."

Illustrating his engineering ability was the question of making the B & W boilers, "bottle tight", as called for in the specifications. C. C. Moore & Co. had the contract for furnishing and installing the Spreckels battery of boilers and naturally sent its best erector to do the work. When the water test was applied, the tubes in the crow-boxes leaked. They were taken out and new ones installed with the same result. The steam drums were the largest that had been built to that date by the B & W firm and after an analyses of the situation, Mr. Waters came out with the declaration, "I say, I say, your crow box springs when the pressure is put on." "Poo, poo," said the builders and erectors, but after another erector had found the same difficulty, and the Vice-President of the B & W Company had personally inspected the job, it was admitted that his diagnosis was correct and steps were taken to remedy the situation.

During the time Spreckels factory was being built and operated by Mr. Waters, he used three principal means of transportation; first, "The Dinkey", which was Engine No. 2 of the Pajaro Valley Railroad, a little saddle tank locomotive too small to haul effective loads, which he used to travel between Watsonville and Spreckels, often alone. How the present day Railroad Commission would have held up its hands in august horror had they seen him slow down, run ahead of his steed, throw the switch, jump on as it passed the stop in the clear and line up the switch again!

The second was old Daisy, a grey mare that he drove around the yard at Spreckels, hitched to a two-wheel cart, always an indication that the boss was near. The third was a little one-lunged French auto that he got about 1898 and used to travel from Spreckels to Salinas and back, when he made his weekly trips to San Francisco. That he sometimes missed the train was not his fault, but may be attributed to the vagaries of the one-lunger. Until shortly before his death, he kept this relic in the basement of his house in operating condition, and would occasionally take it out for short runs.

When the Watsonville factory was first operated, an attempt was made to produce granulated sugar, but without success. Thereafter the factory turned out only brown sugar, which was refined at the Western in San Francisco. Until 1903, the Spreckels factory followed the same procedure, but in 1904, Dr. Hooker, of the American Sugar Refining Company was sent to Spreckels to arrange for the manufacture of granulated there. Mr. Waters had always opposed this and when he and Dr. Hooker clashed, the sparks flew, with the result that Mr. Waters retired at the end of 1904.

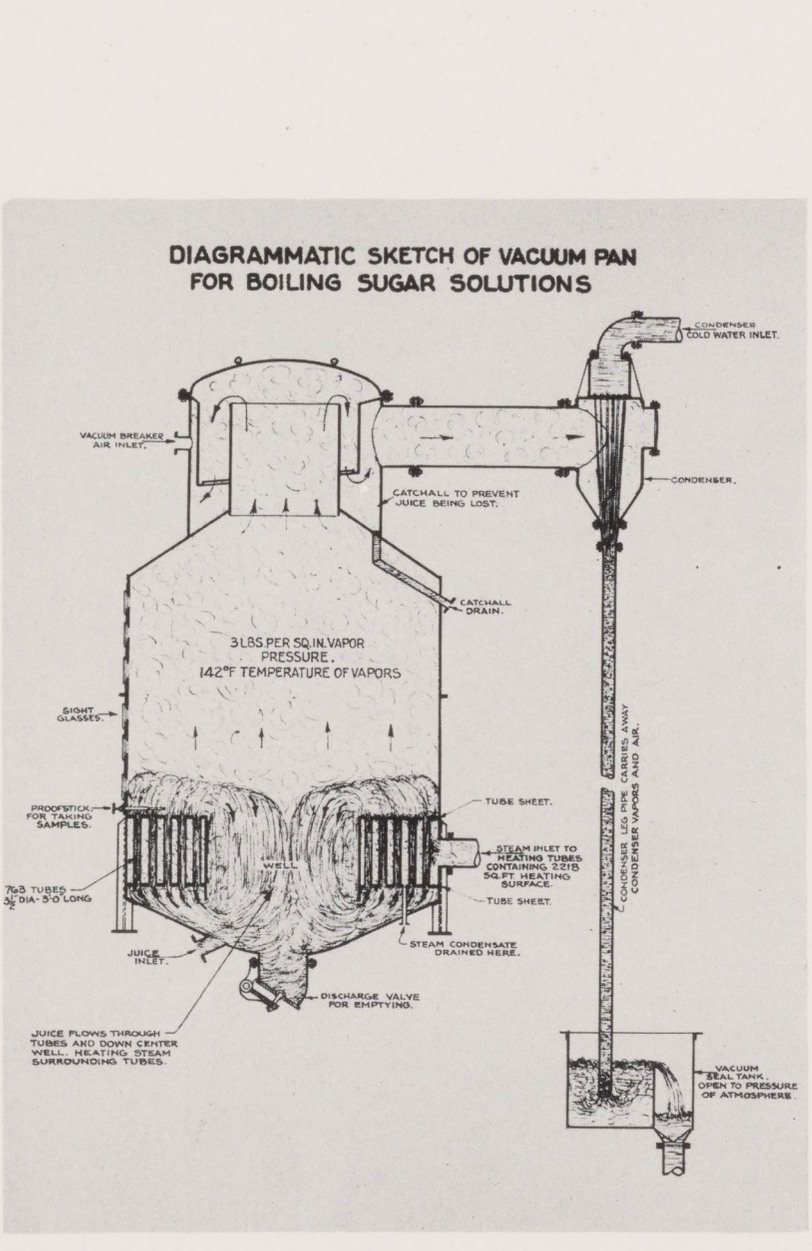
One of his last pieces of advice given to the writer has always been cherished as a gem of wisdom and brevity, "I say, I say, Charlie, say little and write less."

In only one thing was he lacking and that was in his vision of the future of the beet sugar industry. When at the time of his retirement, he was asked his opinion of the future and what would become of the Spreckels plant, his reply was, "I say, I say, the owls will roost in it yet, I say, I say, the owls will roost in it yet."

Known to his employees as the "Old Man" and to his business associates as "Bossy Waters", he could get the last ounce of work out of his men, yet they respected him and willingly gave that ounce. His capacity for work was enormous and he never asked anyone to do a job that he would not tackle himself. Among the old timers who knew him well, the Spreckels factory is still looked upon as the "Old Man's" job.

# THE VACUU

Last month in "The Principle of Multiple Effect Evaporation", it was stated that the concentrated juice from the evaporators went to the vacuum pans. It was also shown that the problem of maintaining set pressures and temperatures at which boiling is done in each vessel of the evaporators must be taken care of by condensing the steam or vapor as rapidly as it is produced. The danger of burning or caramelizing sugar is more critical as the juice becomes thicker because the boiling temperature is higher. The necessity of low temperatures in any further evaporation is therefore apparent. This is accomplished by boiling the sugar solution under vacuum in a closed vessel. The vessel is first filled with the thick juice so that all the heating surface is covered. The space above the liquid is necessarily filled with air, and unless some of the air is exhausted the pressure is the same as the atmosphere (14.7






Sugar Boilers at Factor
Gilbert Hazel, "Doc" O
ett, Ralph Holsclaw,
Bingaman, Ralph Berry

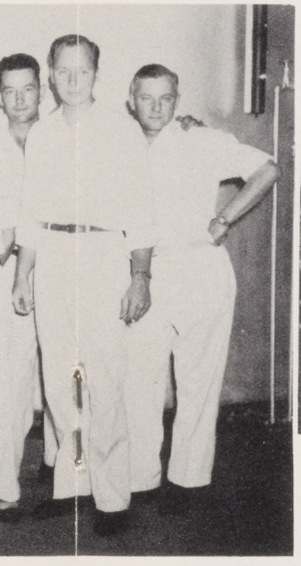
At the right are the Ma
W. Ferreira, O. Schatt

# CUUM PAN

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4.7

pounds per square inch). Just as soon as boiling commences we have a mixture of air and vapor above the level of the boiling liquid. This air and vapor is exhausted or disposed of by leading this gas mixture to a condensing chamber. In the condensing chamber the vapor is mixed with large quantities of cold water which condenses the vapor and traps the air so that eventually the space above the boiling liquid is practically free of air. By exhausting or condensing the vapor rapidly the pressure, due to the vapors, in the space above the boiling liquid can be readily reduced to about 3 pounds per square inch. or 11.7 pounds below the pressure of the outside air. Thus we have a partial vacuum in the boiling vessel. Evaporators or boiling vessels operating in this manner are called vacuum pans.

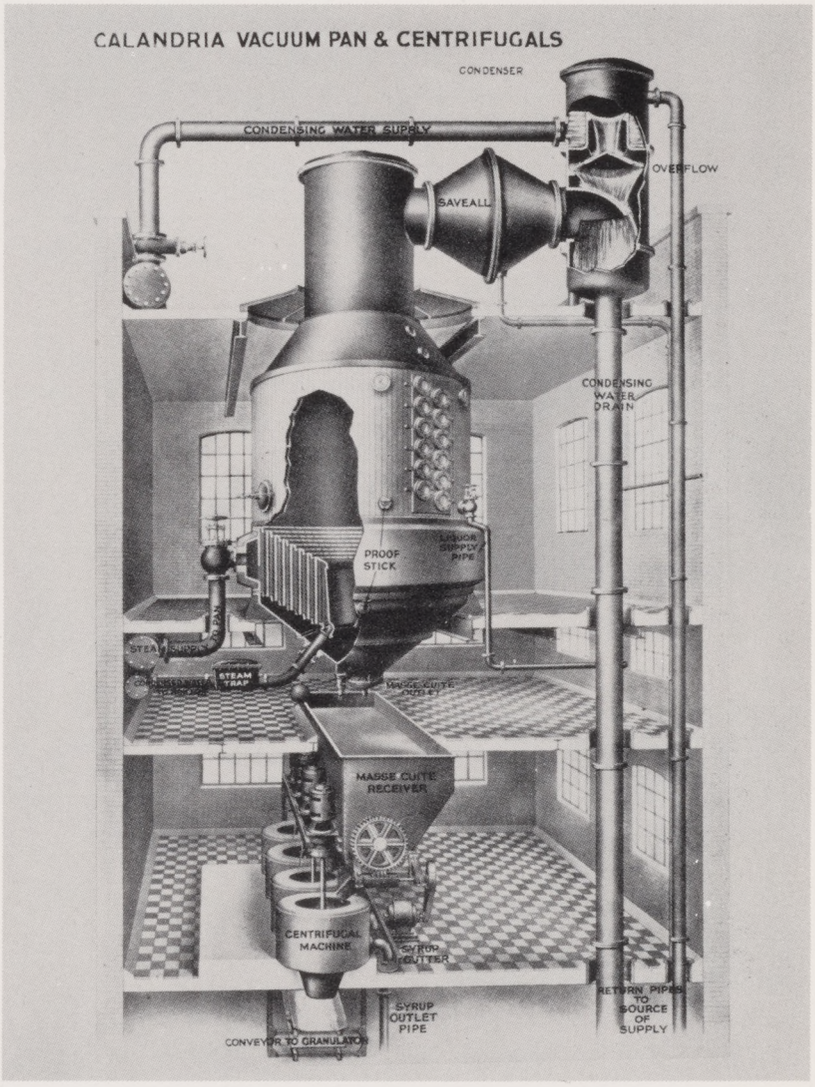
Vacuum pans are used universally for crystallizing sugar out of solution.





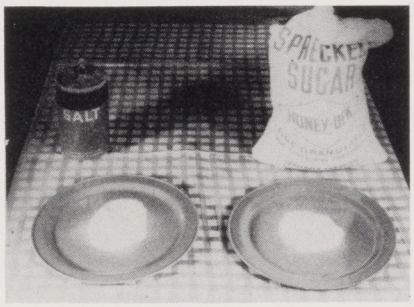
s at Factory 3. Left to Right:
l, "Doc" O'Leary, "Bill" Sack-
Holsclaw, "Les" Albin, Don
lph Berry and Herman Strobel.

are the Manteca Sugar Boilers:
O. Schattenburg, Alex Smith.



# S A L T  AND  S U G A R

## THEY LOOK ALIKE




But, closer examination reveals there are important differences -

### Taste Them!

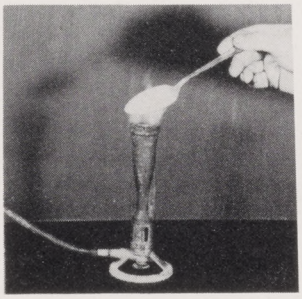



Salt tastes "salty".

Sugar is "sweet".

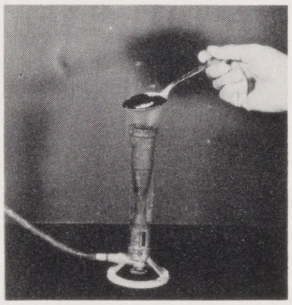


### Heat a spoonful over a burner!

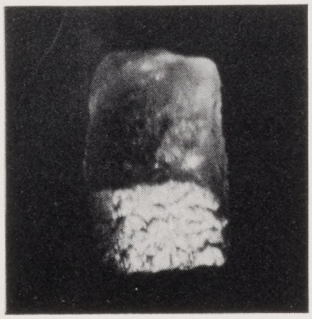


Salt is unchanged.

Sugar "burns".

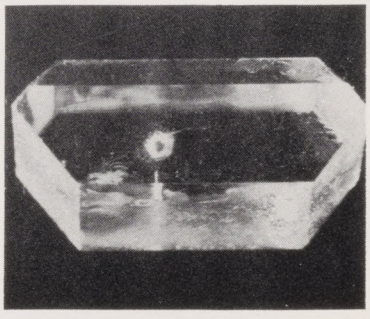


### Look at a single crystal of each through a magnifier!



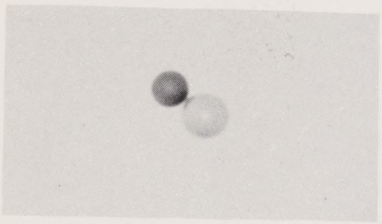
The salt crystal is a simple cube.

The sugar crystal is a many faced structure.



If we could see the individual molecules, they might look like this!

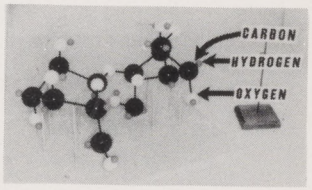
## SALT



Salt is made of only 2 atoms:

1 Sodium
1 Clorine

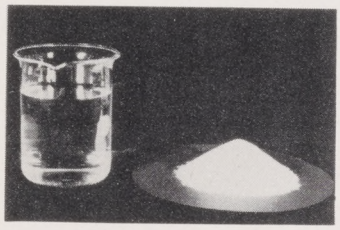
## SUGAR



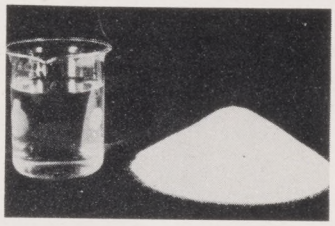

Sugar has 45!

12 Carbon
22 Hydrogen
11 Oxygen

Salt has been crystallized by nature for billions of years. Sugar has been crystallized by man for only a few centuries. Sugar is more difficult to crystallize than salt. Why? (1) It contains carbon. Carbon containing (organic) substances are in general more difficult to crystallize. (2) Its molecule is larger than the salt molecule. (3) It is more soluble in water.



1 pt. of water at room temp. will dissolve 6.2 ounces of salt.

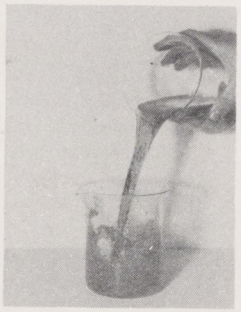


1 pt. of water will dissolve 34 ounces of sugar.

## The Raw Materials



For salt, the oceans provide an almost unlimited source.

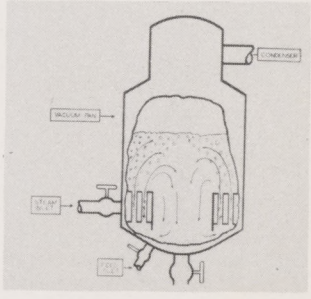


For sugar, the concentrated thick juice, made as described in previous articles.

In order to crystallize either, water must be removed until the solution density becomes very high. To do this, the liquids must be isolated and heated.



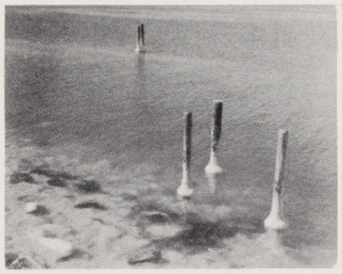
The Great Salt Lake. Nature uses the sun to supply the necessary heat.



Man uses the vacuum pan, and steam for heat.

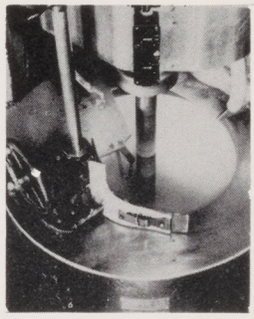
When the solution density becomes high enough, crystals form. The remaining solution surrounding the crystals must be removed.

SALT



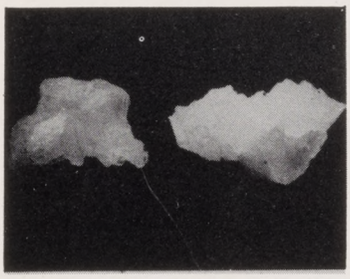
Nature accomplishes this by simple drainage.

SUGAR

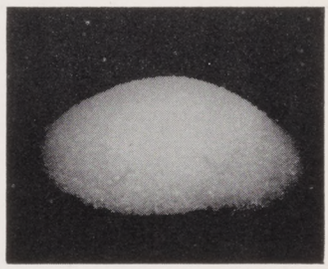


Man uses the centrifuge for a similar purpose.

## The Final Products



Solar crystallized salt.



Spreckels crystallized sugar.

Contributed by Dr. R. A. McGinnis, Woodland, California.

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## Factory 1 Starts and Stops

The 1942 beet harvest began on July 23rd with the anticipated factory starting date set at July 29th. However due to a shortage of field labor, the starting date was postponed until August 1st. The supply of beets was about one-half the volume normally on hand but it was considered advisable to start the plant because the beets were beginning to deteriorate.

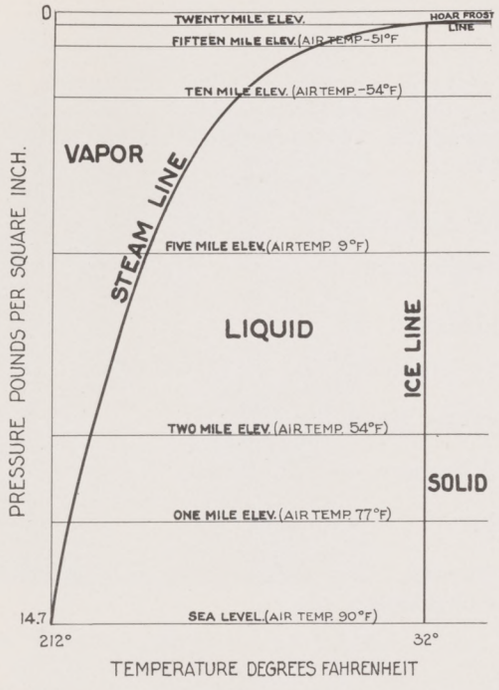
The plant was shut down on August 5th because beet deliveries were not sufficient to continue operations. During this shut down, employees were given the opportunity of going into the fields to assist with the harvest. Approximately 75 volunteered and reported to the Agricultural Department. Most of these men were inexperienced at harvesting beets which, coupled with the fact that a few of the farmers were inexperienced at handling new laborers, the best efforts of these crews were not realized. However they helped to increase the tonnage and the stock pile was built up to 9500 tons by Tuesday, August 11th, at which time the plant resumed operations.

The plant is still being operated at a reduced capacity but beet deliveries are increasing and it is hoped that our full plant operating capacity will soon be reached.

The patriotic effort of our employees who went into the fields is appreciated by the company and the community.

* * *

# RAIN OR SNOW




The above chart shows, for any existing pressure, the temperature necessary for liquid water to go to the vapor state or to the icy, solid state. It also shows that it is possible for vapor to go to the solid state without first becoming a liquid (note frost line). If the air temperature at sea level is 90 degrees we will find the temperature at 5 miles elevation about 9 degrees and at ten miles elevation 54 degrees below zero (or minus 54 degrees).

Air consists of such gases as oxygen, nitrogen, and very small amounts of hydrogen, argon, helium, and other rare elements. These gases occur in relatively constant amounts throughout the atmosphere, but air also contains water vapor which varies considerably in its distribution. However, there is a limit to the amount of water vapor that air can carry. The higher the temperature the greater the amount of water vapor it can hold. Warm air picks up water from the oceans and lakes up to its holding capacity at that temperature. An increase of temperature will permit air to increase its moisture content. A decrease in temperature will cause excess moisture beyond its holding capacity to precipitate out.

After sundown the earth's atmosphere cools rapidly, and particularly along the Pacific Coast where the air is normally quite moist, night fogs are a common occurance. This form of cooling does not normally produce sufficient condensation to be significant in the form of rain, but if, for example, a moist wind is blowing from the west upslope into the Sierras, the air will be lifted thousands of feet and, of course, with an increase in elevation the pressure of the atmosphere decreases. This reduction in pressure acts as an active cooling mechanism, and so we see that the upslope flow of the moist air from the Pacific provides a means of cooling the air by lowering the pressure. (See chart for air temperatures at high elevations.)

Whether the temperature of the air is above or below freezing when saturation and condensation occur, determines whether the form of precipitation will be rain or snow. If snow is formed, the vapor goes immediately into the solid state. This phenomenon is termed sublimation, and why snow is often referred to as "the sublime". On the other hand, hail is simply ice or frozen rain. In mountain states occasional hail storms produce hail stones as large as oranges. These occur during terrific wind storms that whip the hail back into the moisture laden atmosphere several times and freezing occurs between each interval.

# NO VISITORS

In previous years, it has been the pleasure of the Spreckels Sugar Company to encourage visits by the public to the plants during the operating period. This year, however, due to the fact that the manufacture of sugar is an essential industry, the Company has been asked to be very cautious regarding visitors. Therefore, it has become necessary to place in effect, for the duration of the war, a ruling that no visitors will be allowed.

The Company regrets very much the necessity for discontinuing the practice of inviting the public to visit the factories, however, it feels every effort must be made to safeguard essential industries and to cooperate with the Government to the fullest extent.

* * *

Signs of the times - An applicant writing a letter asking for a position in the Manteca Sugar Beet cannery.

* * *

Frank Harrigan reported one of the first deer killed by Factory 3 employees. He shot his near Winters, right through the heart. With him were A. Abele, L. Kennedy, and George Franks. N. E. Tharp and two friends, from Esparto, got two deer by 10:00 A.M., Aug. 1st. They each dressed around 100 pounds.

# 49'er CAMP

The shortage of rubber turned everyone's attention to staying at home on the Fourth of July. This resulted in the Spreckels Recreation Club staging a 49'er celebration on that date.

The Recreation Hall and the adjacent lot on Railroad Avenue were roped off, booths constructed, and tarpaulin hung for windbreakers. Included in the show were: Sport events consisting of boxing and wrestling, music, dancing, a vaudeville show, games of skill, and plenty to eat.

There was a much greater attendance than was anticipated and as a consequence, there was a temporary shortage of barbecue steaks.

The proceeds from this event were divided equally between the Army and Navy Relief funds. Chaplain H. M. Peterson, Secretary of the San Francisco Auxiliary Navy Relief Society, acknowledged receipt of $102.12, writing in part, as follows:

"At the present time we are receiving an ever increasing number of calls for financial assistance from dependents of our Naval and Marine personnel, and it is only through such contributions as yours that we are able to assist these worthy people; and you may be sure they also appreciate your kindness. Please accept my personal thanks, as well as those of the Navy Relief Society."

Colonel Roger S. Fitch, Commanding Officer at Fort Ord, acknowledged the contribution for the Army, as follows: "I was very much surprised and, needless to say, very much pleased by the receipt of your generous check of $102.12, which you made out payable to the Fort Ord Section of the Army Emergency Relief. It was a most patriotic action on your part and I assure you that your generous donation will be used for the benefit of your sons, husbands and sweethearts who are now in the ranks. On behalf of Fort Ord, and speaking also for all of us in the Army, I extend my sincere thanks to you and all the members of the Spreckels Recreation Club for the check and appreciate the fine spirit which inspired the contribution."

From the foregoing it is evident that the celebration was a financial success. Those attending enjoyed themselves and are anticipating an even more colorful celebration next year.

The following men served in various capacities to make this event a success and are therefore to be congratulated on their efforts:

General Chairman:

R. MacRossie

Advertising:

W. C. Johnson, E. W. Mitchell.

Vaudeville Show:

Rose Rhyner, H. L. Earl.

Sports:

M. Burns, A. Hamilton, C. Lovelady, A. Schadeck.

Music:

N. Garbini, Harry Warren, James Tetrick.

Dancing:

D. C. Gustaveson, Fred Lacey.

Barbecue and Hot Dogs:

V. Wallace, Frank Coleman, E. Quist, W. H. Paulsen, Mrs. P. Harsha, Wm. Hedges, J. C. Goodrick.

Soda Water, Ice Cream and Candies:

L. Ferreira, J. Nickenig, W. Thom, Frank Hughes.

Beer:

W. Simons, W. Rhyner, J. Tingley, Claus Spreckels, G. Sonniksen.

Games of Skill:

A. J. McKinley, H. E. Rowe, J. Collins, C. McVay, R. R. Grunsky, L. Hutchings.

Mazuma:

G. Ulricksen, P. Haag.

Police and Fire Protection:

W. Tetrick, W. S. Stivers.



Pete Freitas, made up for his act with Fred Lacey in the Beer Garden Vaudeville, assures Ed Quist of the barbecue committee, that he only ate one steak and that his Santa Claus roundness is caused by a pillow stuffed in his overalls.



Harvey Williams, the strong man, thrilled the spectators as he pulled the fire truck with its load of thirty people. At any moment, it was thought his neck would snap, but Harvey says this demonstration was only a small sample of his strength.



Spectators watch the strong man.



A glimpse of "The Last Chance".



# SPRECKELS

## 49'er CAMP

W. S. Stivers, in his ten-gallon hat and silk shirt with its tricky pockets, is as well-dressed as any cowboy that was ever seen in Spreckels. By the look in his wife's eyes, it is manifest that she thinks his outfit is very colorful.

# CHESTER EVELAND

## 1881 - 1942

Chester Eveland, Assistant Agricultural Superintendent at Spreckels, was instantly killed on July 23, 1942, when his automobile was struck by a northbound Southern Pacific freight train near the Soledad depot.

Mr. Eveland was born in Covelo, California, on March 26, 1881.

He lived in the Watsonville area from 1898 until 1917, when he moved to Fresno.

In 1930, he entered the employ of the Spreckels Sugar Company in the Sacramento district, as a Fieldman, transferring to Spreckels in 1936.

He is survived by his wife, Ada Myrtle Eveland; three sons, Lieutenant Warren Eveland, now serving with the U. S. Medical Corps in Alaska; Harvey and Lloyd Eveland of Woodland; one daughter, Mrs. Paul Pflug of Salinas; two brothers, George H. Eveland of Folsom and Clyde Eveland of King City; two sisters, Mrs. Maude Kitchen of Watsonville, and Mrs. Myrtle Risdon of San Jose.

Funeral services were held from White's Mortuary in Watsonville with Rev. Ross Williams officiating. Interment followed in the Pioneer Watsonville Cemetery.

Honorary pall bearers were: Harold Byrum, Clifford Eveland, Darius Eveland, Wiley Crenshaw, Grover McCandless, and Chas. L. Pioda.

Active pall bearers were: C. E. Crane, Ralph Lambdin, Byron Larsen, Glenn McDougall, Wm. H. Paulsen, and Geo. P. Wright.



# NEW ROOF AT FACTORY 1

Pictured above are men at work on the tallest and largest building in Monterey County, a distinction it has held since the date of its erection in 1898. It is the Main Building of the Spreckels Sugar Company at Spreckels, California, 584 feet long, 105 feet wide, height to ridge of roof 116 feet, or six and a half stories high. During the past few years, several tall buildings have been erected in the cities of Salinas and Monterey, but none of them are larger than the Spreckels Factory.

The original roof, with an area of some 74,500 square feet, including monitor and dormers, was of slate. Being in need of repair, after weathering the elements for 44 years, the roof covering was removed and replaced with slate colored, built-up asbestos roofing.

Before beginning the actual roof work, Spreckels workmen built 1,150 feet of handrail along the edges of the roof as a safety measure. The slate was then removed and approximately one-fourth of the sheathing, consisting of 2" x 8" T & G boards, replaced, and the steel trusses were painted.

The new roofing material was applied by a contractor.

Beyond the handrail in the picture can be seen the roof of the machine shop. To the left is a corner of Sugar Warehouse #5, to the right is the Master Mechanic's office, and in back of that is the oil house, with the garage nearby. The building with the ivy covered wall is the round house, and directly across is the boiler shop. Part of one of the smokestacks is seen in the upper right hand corner. The two stacks, which are looked upon as Salinas Valley landmarks, tower 104 feet above the roof ridge and are 14 feet in diameter.

# SUGAR RATION STAMPS

By Ronald B. Hayes

\- - -

Since the rationing of sugar in the United States began May 4, the Government has specified the value of seven (7) stamps in the War Ration Book.

The Government to date has announced the value of the stamps in 2 periods of 8 weeks each, as follows:

FIRST PERIOD, 8 WEEKS

| Stamp # | Value | Valid | No. Wks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 lb. | May 4 to May 16 | 2 |
| 2 | 1 lb. | May 17 to May 30 | 2 |
| 3 | 1 lb. | May 31 to June 13 | 2 |
| 4 | 1 lb. | June 14 to June 27 | 2 |

Total value 4 pounds for period of May 4 to June 27 (8 weeks).

SECOND PERIOD, 8 WEEKS

| Stamp # | Value | Valid | No. Wks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 2 lbs. | June 28 to July 25 | 4 |
| 6 | 2 lbs. | July 26 to Aug. 22 | 4 |

EXTRA SUGAR FOR SECOND PERIOD

| Stamp # | Value | Valid |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 2 lbs. | July 10 to Aug. 22 |

Total value 6 pounds for period of June 28 to Aug. 22 (8 weeks).

The "Bonus Sugar" allowed by the use of Ration Stamp #7 (value 2 pounds) for the period of July 10 to August 22 was allowed because the sugar is available. Be sure to use Stamp #7 before it expires on Aug. 22nd.

The value of the Ration Stamps for periods after August 22 will be announced, based on sugar supplies then available.

This information should prove helpful in the event you are asked questions about sugar rationing.

N O T I C E

MONTHLY SUGAR CARDS

So as to conform with the U. S. Government sugar ration allowance, employees' monthly sugar cards are now issued with the weight of sugar left blank on the card.

The employee is requested to have his grocer fill in the number of pounds (not to exceed 5 pounds) purchased by him on this card. U. S. ration stamps in the required amount must, of course, be surrendered to the grocer at the time of purchase.

The sugar card now reads as follows:

Good only the month of_____and not to exceed 5 pounds.

The bearer has purchased____pounds of Spreckels Honey Dew Sugar for the sum of_____cents. U. S. Ration Stamps, in the required amount, were received.

Signed_____Grocer

Address_____

Stamp #6 in the Ration Book is valued at 2 pounds and is good until August 22.

Stamp #7 is a "Sugar Bonus". It is valued at 2 pounds and is also good until August 22.

It is hoped that employees will cooperate as much as possible in handling the sugar cards with this necessary change.

Every employee is a Spreckels salesman when he presents the sugar card to his grocer.

* * *

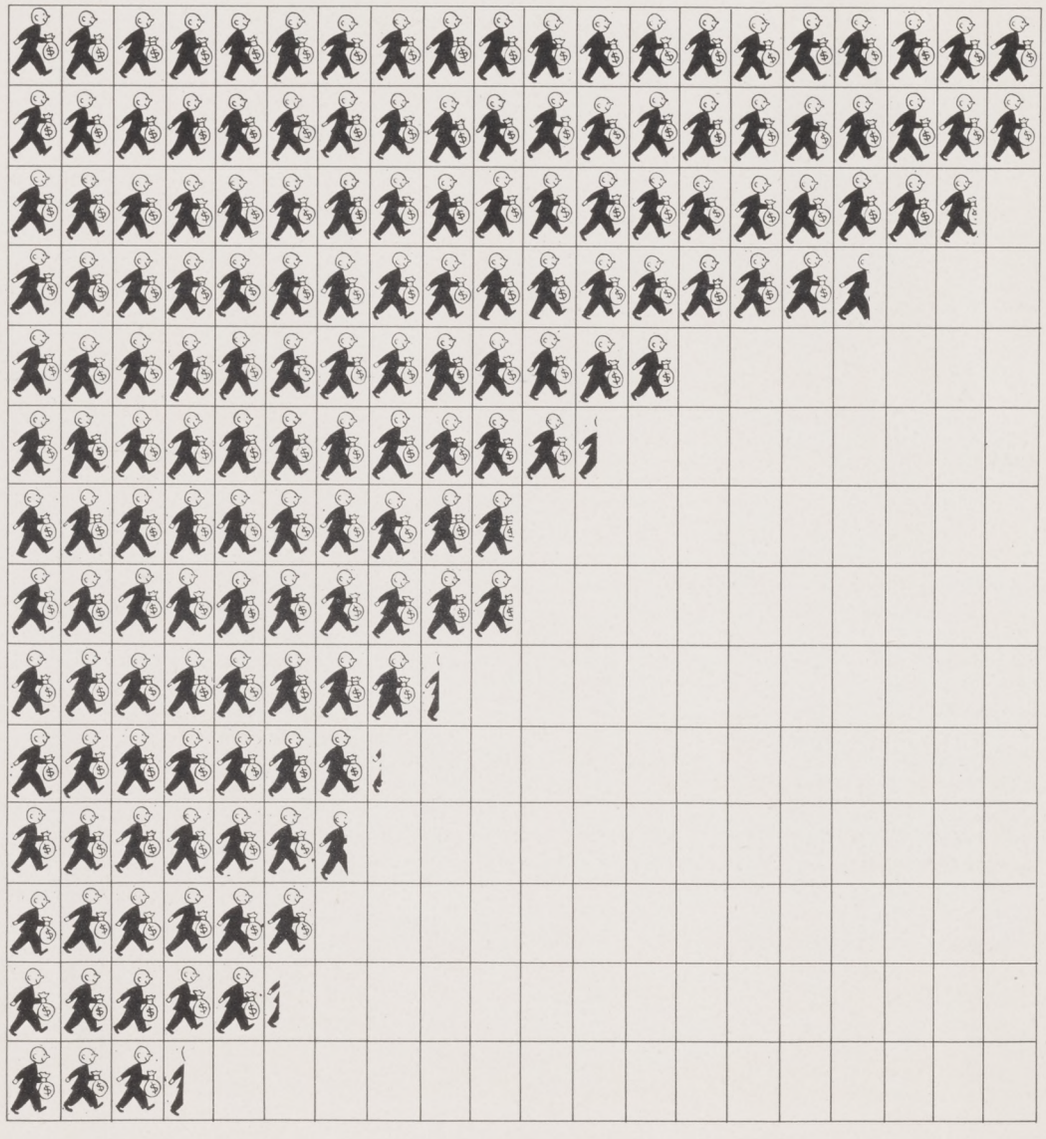
# OUR PAYROLL DEDUCTION PLAN FOR BUYING U.S. WAR BONDS



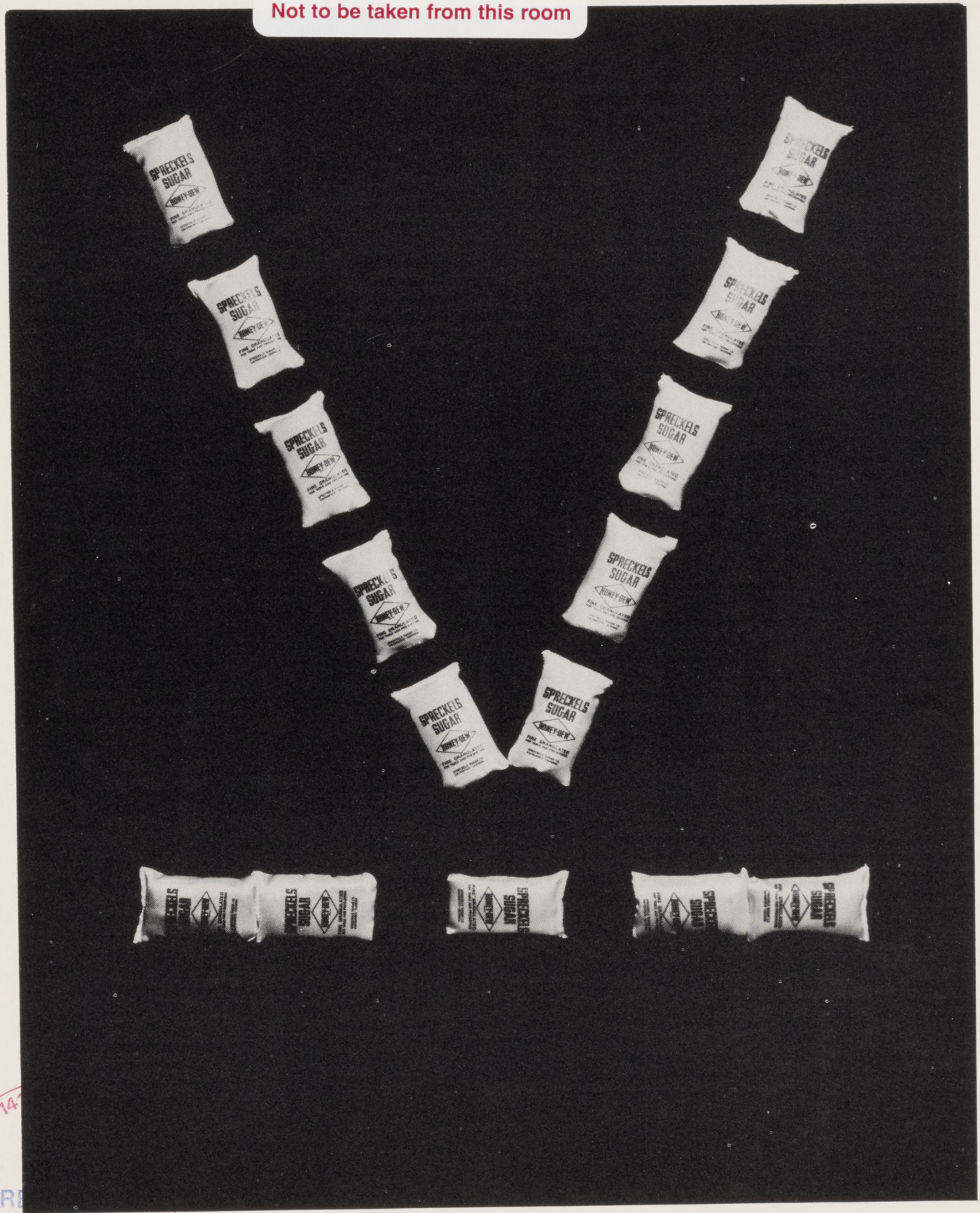
*Percentage of employees buying War Bonds as of July 31, 1942*

Each = 5% Of Employees On Payroll

**SPRECKELS COMPANIES**



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# THE COSSETTE CHUTE

Tired after a hard day, C. E. Crane handed the menu back to the waiter and said: "Just bring me a good meal."
A good meal was served and Mr. Crane gave the waiter a generous tip.
"Thank you', suh," the waiter said. "And if you' got any frien's what can't read, jo' jus' send 'em to me, suh!"

- - -

Roene: "Say, Pa."
W. J. Resch: "Well, daughter?"
Roene: "I took a walk through the cemetery today and read the inscriptions on the tombstones."
W. J. Resch: "Yes?"
Roene: "Where are all the wicked people buried?"

- - -

Andy Schadeck: "Well, well, Rastus, so you're in the Army now! What do you do?"
Rastus: "Oh, Ah jes flings open dis here gun, den Ah shoves in a shell an a sack of powder, den Ah shets de gun an' pulls dis here string, an' Ah yells; 'Hitler, count yo' sojers!"

- - -

"Many a fork in the road is used for a spoon."

- - -

Wm. Meyer: "Do you know what a paradox is?"
"Doc" Abbott: "Yes, it's two M. D.'s."

- - -

E. M. Hartmann was scheduled to make his first after-dinner speech, and arose in confusion and embarrassment.
"F-f-friends," he started, gulping painfully. "F-f-friends," he tried again - and stopped. Finally -
"F-f-friends, wh-when I came here t-t-tonight only God and I knew wh-what I was g-going to s-s-say to you, and now only God knows."

- - -

Salesman: "These shirts simply laugh at the laundry."
Dan Burr: "I know it - I've had some come back with their sides split."

- - -

"Ah say, Mary, would you jes's soon -"
"Now look here, Mistah Jim Johnson, don' you get fresh wif me! Ah don' 'low only mah bes' an' mos' pa'tic'lar friends to call me Mary, an' Ah's Miss Smif to you!"
"Ah bets you' pahdon, Miss Smif, but Ah say, Miss Smif, would you jes's soon shif' t'mah oder knee? Dis'ns gettin' tired."

- - -

"The secret of popularity is always to remember what to forget."

We're still trying to figure out why freight that goes by ship is called a cargo, while that which goes by car is called a shipment. - Service Station News.

- - -

Lot's Wife's Grandson.

The church service was proceeding successfully when a woman in the gallery got so interested that she leaned over too far and fell over the railing. Her dress caught in a chandelier, and she was suspended in mid-air. The minister noticed her undignified position and thundered at the congregation:
"Any person who turns around will be struck stone blind."
Art Meese whispered to Ralph Duller, who sat next to him in the pew, "I'm going to risk one eye."

- - -

W. K. Gray watched his friend, J. E. Coke play golf, although he refused to play himself. Teeing off, he sent clouds of earth flying in all directions. Then, to hide his confusion, he said to his guest: "What do you think of our links, Mr. Gray?"
"Best I ever tasted," said W. K. Gray as he wiped the dirt from his lips with his handkerchief.

- - -

Beach Clayton: "Are you still engaged to Emily?"
Jim: "No."
Beach: "Good for you! I never did see what you liked about her, she was so dumb and fat! And homely! By the way, how did you ever get out of your engagement?"
Jim: "We were married last month."

- - -

Alberta Book: "Did you know that Tim is a lemon squeezer?"
Pearl Emery: "A lemon squeezer? What's that?"
Alberta: "A fellow who dances with wall flowers."

- - -

Fred Hooker: "Halt; who goes there?"
Earl Pierson: "American."
Fred: "Advance and recite the second verse of 'The Star-Spangled Banner'."
Earl: "I don't know it."
Fred: "Proceed, American!"

- - -

Fred Miles: "I'm beginning to think my lawyer is too interested in seeing how much money he can get out of me."
Roger Marshall: "Why?"
Fred: "Just listen to this bill: 'For waking up at night and thinking about your case - $5.00'."

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# How to buy fruit for your HOME CANNING



*For each quart jar (or #3 can) of fruit you plan to put up, you will need:*

| FRUITS | QUANTITY |
|---|---|
| APPLES | *2½ lbs. (7 or 8 apples)* |
| BERRIES | *1¼ to 1½ lbs. (5 cups)* |
| CHERRIES | *1¼ to 1½ lbs. (6 cups)* |
| PEACHES | *2 to 2½ lbs. (8 to 10 peaches)* |
| PEARS | *2 to 2½ lbs. (5 to 6 pears)* |
| PLUMS | *1½ to 2 lbs. (24 to 32 plums)* |
| TOMATOES | *2½ to 3½ lbs. (8 to 10 tomatoes)* |

*—from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin #1762*

***See your ration board to obtain extra sugar for canning—then see your grocer***

• A wartime plan to conserve summer fruits has been announced by our Government. Housewives are asked to can these fine fruits to prevent waste — and to step up family nutrition this coming winter.

A special sugar allotment now makes canning possible. *You may buy an extra pound of sugar for every four quarts of fruit you put up.* Check your local ration board for full information.

This new sugar-for-canning allotment is sufficient to hold fine flavor and appearance in canned fruits, and to assure excellent keeping quality. It is a generous allotment considering the present U. S. sugar situation.

The war has cut off our Philippine sugar and reduced shipments from other Pacific areas. We must share sugar with our allies. We must also use sugar to manufacture ammunition.

One big reason why sugar can be spared for home canning is the beet sugar industry here in the West. Production of this home-grown sugar is over 100% greater now than it was during the last war.

Refined to sparkling purity, home-grown beet sugar is identical with any other top-quality sugar. It is just as white. Just as fine in grain. Just as sweet to taste. *An ideal sugar for all your home canning!*




***The top-quality sugar home-grown in the West***